Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

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TERMS:

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Deferred Articles.

The Whig papers now admit that the Democrats have a majority in the Missachusetts Legislature. So *Marcus Morton*, the Democratic candidate, will be elected Governor of the Bay State.

In the House of Commons on the 17th ult.,

Mr. Barringer presented the following Preamble and Resolution, which was read and adopted.

WHEREAS the House of Commons have heard with regret of the death of Ex-Governor Stokes, whose life has been connected for more than half a century with the history of North Carolina, and who has occupied many distinguished stations in her gift therefore,

Resolved, unanimously, That as a mark of respect to the memory of Montford Stokes, this House do now adjourn until Monday morning 10 o'clock.

Therefore, the Speaker declared the House adjourned until Monday morning 10 o'clock.

The Cincinnati case.—The Cincinnati papers inform us that the Methodists of that city have expelled from the society five persons, who were engaged in and cognizant of the maltreatment of Mrs. Stibbs, the old woman who was so cruelly neglected by her relatives. The report of the committee of the Church is officially published, and makes the horrible circumstances still more aggravated than at first reported. We have never before read any statement of such unnatural and cold blooded cruelty.

MUTINY ON BOARD THE U. S. BRIG SOMERS.

An event of a most appalling character occurred on Board the U. S. Brig Somers, Capt. McKenzie, on her late voyage from Africa. The Somers is represented as a fine "Sailer," with ten guns, and a crew of about twenty able men, and forty apprentice boys, making, with the officers, some 75 persons on board. Shortly before the brig arrived at St. Thomas, where she put into water, the startling fact was disclosed that a mutiny was in preparation, headed by Midshipman Spencer, son of the Secretary of War. Spencer was thereupon arrested and papers were found in his possession signed by such a number of the crew as would have been able to carry out the plan by a surprise. A Court Martial was immediately held which determined that nothing short of the prompt execution of the ring leaders would insure the safety of the Ship. Spencer and two petty officers were thereupon ordered to be hung on the yard arm, which *was done forthwith!*

Such is the account of the horrible affair as published in the New York papers, at the Navy Yard of which city, the brig now lies with all hands on board, all intercourse with the shore being forbidden.

Public opinion seems to justify the conduct of Capt. McKenzie and his officers—though if it be true as a correspondent of the Madisonian states, that four days elapsed between the seizure of the three ringleaders and their execution, we concur with some of our brethren of the Press in the opinion that the Captain and his officers, will have to make out a very strong case to convince the country of the *necessity* of the execution of the wrecthed individuals at sea. The writer of the communication is undoubtedly Mr. Secretary Spencer, the father of the young man above named, who ought to be as familiar with the facts of the case, and as cautious in speaking of them as any other man at Washington. He states young Spencer's age at less than 19 years, and adds, "As to the probability that such a mere boy,—utterly unacquainted with navigation,—brought up in the interior, would seriously endeavor to seduce to mutiny an old seaman who had arrived at the rank of boatswain's mate, and who is represented to have been employed heretofore on board a slaver, or to have been a pirate—an impartial tribunal, before which *both sides* will be heard, will determine.

"The only accounts we have given by Spencer himself, is, that *it was all a joke*. If it shall appear to have been the mere romance of a heedless boy, amusing himself, it is true, in a dangerous manner, but still devoid of such murderous designs as are imputed, and if the execution of him and two seamen (against one of whom, at least, there is not yet a particle of evidence) should prove to have been the result of unmanly fear, or of a despotic temper, and wholly unnecessary at the time to repress or prevent a mutiny; if all this can appear, it cannot be doubted that the laws will be vindicated."

The New York Express professes to give the following additional particulars:

"In the first place, the mutiny was discovered before her arrival at St. Thomas, and the execution took place on the 20th Nov. several days before she reached that island.

"After the mutiny was discovered, Cammander McKenzie imparted the information to some of his officers, who armed themselves and went on deck, when the commander ordered all the officers of the brig to come aft on the quarter deck. Spencer came with the rest, and being all assembled, the commander charged him with mutiny; and ordered him to be put in irons. Spencer made no resistance, but turned up the sleeves of his coat to receive the irons. This was done in presence of the crew, who, it was supposed, Spencer expected would rise in his favor, But there was no effort of the kind. One or two days after, the other two men were put in irons.—Spencer was in irons four days before he was executed. On the day or night previous to the execution, an examination was had, and it was resolved to execute three. A gun was fired at one o'clock, when the prisoners were summoned to expiate their crimes and the crew were assembled to witness the execution. Spencer received the sentence with great firmness and apparent disregard of death. On the signal being given they were all run up at the same instant, at the main yard arm, Spencer on one side of the vessel and two men on the other," &c.

The New York Courier gives further accounts of what it calls "this extraordinary but entirely justifiable proceeding"—professedly drawn from the highest authority. Among other circumstances, it states, that it was Midshipman Spencer, who communicated the plot to Mr. Wales, the Purser's Steward, under an oath of secrecy—that finding he was watched *he* detailed the matter to the Purser, who made it known to Captain Mackenzie—that Spencer's papers were then examined, and all the details were fully confirmed. Capt. McKenzie then consulted his officers in a circular letter, requesting their opinion—and each one returned for answer that Spencer and the other two ringleaders deserved immediate death—and the Captain councilling with them determined to carry it into immediate execution. Small (one of the mutineers,) publicly confessed his faults. As he was about to be executed, Spencer asked the respite of ten minutes, for himself and companions. An hour was granted—and Spencer was asked if he wished to write to his father or mother; but he replied that *he did not*—he then acknowledged his guilt, and the justice of his punishment—and remarked that he would rather meet his death (at sea;) than be subjected to the infamy of exposure on shore. They were all run up together. The N. Y. Courier believes that the conspiracy was communicated to Capt. M. on the 27th November, and the execution of the Mutineers took place on the 1st December.

Congressional Reports.

The following synopsis of the annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the present session of Congress, we copy from the *National Intelligencer;* and that of the Secretary of War from the *New York Tribune*—both Whig papers, but we suppose they would not misstate the contents of official documents like these:

THE ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received in Congress yesterday, from which we have with great haste skimmed the following particulars:

The *Receipts* into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the present year, with the estimated receipts for the fourth quarter from every source, (including loans and Treasury notes,) amount to thirty-four millions five hundred and two thousand dollars, besides the balance of two hundred and thirty thousand dollars in the Treasury on the first of January last.

The *Expenditures* for the three last quarters of the year, with the estimated expenditure for the remaining quarter, amount (including $7,856,400 for redemption of Treasury notes) to thirty-four millions five hundred and three thousand dollars.

The Receipts for the *half year* ending 1st July next are estimated (including Treasury notes and loan to amount of $5,538,000) at $14,588,113; and the Expenditures for the same period (including interest on debt and Treasury notes to amount of $605,000) at $10,381,186. The estimates of Receipts and Expenditures for *the fiscal year* ending the 30th June 1843, (under the new arrangement effected by the act of the last session,) are estimated, the Receipts from customs and public lands (and $150,000 from miscellaneous sources) at $18,850,000, and the Expenditures (including interest and Treasury notes) at $20,945,498.

The balance remaining in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1843, it is estimated will amount to $3,731,369, and on the 30th June, 1844, to $1,635,871.

Since the estimates were prepared at the several Departments, it has been ascertained that the expenditures for the fourth quarter of the present year will fall considerably short of the amount estimated, so that the balance in the Treasury on the 1st January next will be considerably larger than estimated; but, as the difference will become a charge on the Treasury in the next year, it has not been deemed necessary to alter the amount as first estimated.

The recommendations of the Report are confined to that of a further provision for revenue and the support of public credit by a taxation on untaxed or lightly taxed articles of import to produce an addition to the present revenue of three millions of dollars a year; an authority to allow interest on all outstanding Treasury notes, as under the last issue thereof; and the establishment of a warehousing system.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Report of Secretary SPENCER furnishes a very full and satisfactory account of the state of the Department under his immediate control. A very thorough inspection has been made, under his order, of all the military affairs of the country, and the information thus obtained, he says, is of the most gratifying character. The estimates for the army proper for the first of the year 1843, amount to $553,586; whereas the appropriations for the same service for the half of 1842 were $2,142,334; thus showing a reduction of $1,588,748—made possible by the close of the Florida war, the suspension of many expenditures in consequence of the low state of the Treasury and a generel disposition to economise. The same causes have induced a reduction of the estimates for the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1843, $3,204,568 being $1,080,100 less than the equivalent appropriations in 1842, and $867,430 less than those of 1840. The Secretary believes that the present military establishment of the country may be maintained for $3,100,000, not including stores, &c., nor expenses of erecting fortifications. The recommendations for the ordnance service of the year, commencing July, 1843 are $775,200, and in the Engineer Department for the next eighteen months, $1,245,500 are asked. The whole amount of estimates for the military service for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1844. is $4.144.154. The estimates for pensions for 1843 are $697,650. In the Indian Department the expenses are regulated by law and will amount in 1843 to $791,484.

The Secretary states that arrangements have been made with nearly all the Florida Indians to remove beyond the Mississippi; and that during the year 450 have been shipped, and 200 more surrendered. A force of 1644 men is retained in Florida. The troops withdrawn have been stationed at different points.

A strong force has been placed on Red River under Gen. Taylor, to keep the Indians in check, and to prevent any attempts to engage in the contest in which Texas is involved with Mexico. The safety of the Southwest, West and Northwest frontiers, in the Secretary's opinion, demand the continuance there of the present mounted regiments.

From the general returns of the army it appears that the whole number of troops now in service is 9,847, consisting of 781 commissioned officers, 9,600 non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates, and 247 enlisted men of ordnance. The aggregate is 847 less than the number stated in the last annual report. The desertions have not been frequent, though many discharges have been made of foreigners; and the Secretary recommends a modification of the laws prohibiting the enlistment of such. The ordinance Bureau is well conducted. Several of the States are delinquent in the returns of their militia—New Jersey, Delaware, Arkansas and Louisiana not having made returns for from 14 to 18 years. During the season no work has been done at the armories, though operations are to be resumed, and orders have been given to manufacture rifles and 500 percussion muskets per month for the next six months. The importance of a national foundry is urged.

The reserved mineral lands in the North of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa are recommended to be sold in ten acre lots at the minimum rate of $100 per lot; as demanded alike by the interest of the United States in the lands and the prosperity and peace of the citizens occupying the lands. Measures have been adopted for putting in order Fort Jesup in Louisiana, and Fort Atkinson; for establishing the new posts on the Marmiton river, and on or near the False Washita as an anchorage, at Detroit, Plattsburg, Fort Sullivan, Fort Adams and at various other posts.

The Secretary again invokes the attention of Congress to the dishonored pledge given by the quartermaster general, in the name and by the authority of this nation, to the Creek Indians, to remunerate them for their services in Florida, as a consideration for their removal. "The earnestness," says the report, "with which a gallant soldier pleads for the faith and honor of his country, and for justice to a helpless tribe, who have no resort but to our own sense of right, it is hoped will not only be excused by the circumstances, but will find a hearty response in every bosom."

Arrangements have been made whereby 2085 guns may be mounted at important points on the sea-coast. The works at Detroit and Buffalo will be vigorously prosecuted: and operations at the outlet of lake Champlain have been suspended in consequence of the cession to our Government of Rouse's Point, where the commencement of a work is recommended. With regard to the defence of our own harbor the Secretary says:

"Although the state of the works for the defence of the harbor of New-York is very gratifying, yet it should not be forgotten that they do not complete the system, and that without such completion, they do not afford adequate protection The fortifications on Staten Island at the Narrows are deemed more important than the opposite forts Hamilton and Lafayette. The United States has expended more than $15,000 in erecting the works on Staten Island, upon land belonging to the State of New-York. That State has offered to convey this land on receiving the original purchase money and the interest. The difficulty respecting the title, which was supposed to exist, has been removed by the opinion of the Attorney General, that the right to the land is unquestionably in the State of New-York. It is therefore confidently hoped that the necessary appropriation will now be made to purchase the site of the works erected and to put them in repair. Should any apprehension be felt of a want of means, they can probably be supplied by the sale of the site of Fort Grausvoort, on the North River, which has become comparatively useless, and by the application of the proceeds of such sale to the works on Staten Island. Another and most essential part of the defence of the harbor of New York, which has been rendered more necessary by the discovery of a new channel, consists of a work on Sandy Hook, the immediate commencement of which is strenuously urged by the chief engineer by the most convincing considerations. It is most earnestly and respectfully recommended to the consideration of Congress."

The Report recommends the defence of Mobile Bay, the completion of the Cumberland Road, and the payment of expenses already incurred for its continuance. The Report of the Board appointed to visit the Military Academy at West Point is regarded as very satisfactory.

Important from Washington.—We are informed by a private letter from Washington, that an express has arrived there from the Pacific, bringing intelligence that the British Government has sent a large fleet into the Pacific. The object has not as yet transpired, whether the destination be California, the Oregon, or the Society Islands. It will be recollected that we published a letter about a year ago, (written to us from London, by General Duff Green,) in which it was predicted that Lord Ashburton would refuse to settle the Western boundary. We shall refer to this letter again—perhaps republish it.

Boston Post.

As we have not made the remark before, perhaps it is not yet too late to say that we have never seen the Members of Congress come together in better apparent temper and friendliness towards each other than at this session.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

State Finances.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Committee on Finance to whom was referred the Reports of the Public Treasurer and Comptroller have instructed me to

REPORT:

That they have examined the Books and vouchers in the Comptroller's Department, find the vouchers to correspond with the books kept by the Comptroller, and the reports of that officer, and the Committee have cancelled the Vouchers for the two last fiscal years, ending Nov. 1, 1842. The Committee have also examined the Books, Vouchers and Cash in the Treasurer's office, and the Deposites in Bank, as reported by the Treasurer, and they find that the Vouchers correspond with the Books and the printed report of the Treasurer, and that the Deposites in Bank are made as [illegible] made in conformity with the [illegible] The Public Treasurer has on hand, the [illegible] counted and burnt, [illegible] having been redeemed [illegible] instructed me to [illegible] Treasurer [illegible] panies [illegible]

[illegible] to report [illegible] the Literary [illegible] Gaston Rail [illegible] [illegible] was, in the opinion [illegible] President and [illegible] authority of law. [illegible] was given, the [illegible] Literary Board, [illegible] Board for said investment [illegible] under which it was made, and [illegible] they received from the [illegible] that Board, the communication [illegible] I am directed by the [illegible] report.

[illegible] law by the Governor, [illegible] are not satisfactory to a [illegible] and, therefore, the instructions before [illegible] Board or [illegible]

Without imputing [illegible] intimating that the [illegible] est in making the [illegible] State, and the interest [illegible] vernor implies may be charged [illegible] vance against such an inference [illegible] whether "the plighted faith [illegible] is good security" an enquiry [illegible] necessary by "one son of No[illegible] always considered beyond [illegible] were naturally led to enquire [illegible] of the Literary Fund was [illegible] Road Companies, whose stock [illegible] in the market at the nominal sum of [illegible] for paid in. The committee were [illegible] in enquiries by the assissance of "eminent jurists," a reference was had to the Statutes creating the Literary Board, to ascertain their powers. The 3d section of 66 Chap. of Rev. Stat. passed in 1825, provides, that "The President and Directors of the Fund hereby created, are authorized to vest any part, or the whole of said Fund, in the Stock of any of the Banks of this State, or the United States, or in the Stock of the Government of the United States, and at all times to change, alter, and dispose of the same, and of any real or personal estate belonging to the said fund, in such manner, and upon such terms as may, in their opinion, be best calculated to improve the value thereof." The 4th sect. of 67 chap. Rev. Stat. passed in 1836 provides, "In addition to the said lands, (the swamp lands vested by 3d sect.) the following property and funds shall be vested in said corporation and their successors in trust as aforesaid, to wit: all the shares of Stock owned by the State of North Carolina excepting one thousand shares, together with all the shares of stock now held in said Bank, in the name of the President and Directors of the Literary fund, making in all five thousand shares of stock in the capital of the Bank of Cape Fear and the profiits and dividends arising from said stock: which profits shall be reinvested by the said President and Directors from time to time as they accrue for the use of said fund as they may judge best: subject however, at all times, to the direction and control of the General Assembly." At the same session (1836) an act was passed increasing the capital of the Bank of Cape Fear and providing that upon an acceptance of the amended charter by the Stockholders the State shall be entitled to subscribe 3000 shares of said increased capital, and at the same session, Chap. 69 sec. 3. of Rev. Stat. it is provided if the Stockholders in the Cape Fear Bank shall fail to accept the amendment of their charter, which is made by an act of the present General Assembly, so that the funds of the State cannot be invested in the stock of said Bank, as by said act is directed, it shall be the duty of the President and Directors of the Literary fund to loan out the sum so directed to be invested and added to the Literary fund, or otherwise to secure and manage the same so as to cause said fund to accumulate as rapidly as possible." This is all the law the Committee have been able to find authorizing or relating to investments by the Literary Board. The first enquiry is; does the act of 1825 authorise the investment of any part of said fund in Rail Road bonds? The stocks named are "*the stock of any of the Banks of this State, or of the United States or in the stock of the Government of the United States*, and at all times to change, alter and dispose of the same." Rail Road Stocks or Bonds are not included: and why particularise the Stocks, if, by the authority "to change, alter, and dispose of the same," it gave unlimited power "to invest the whole fund in such stocks and permanent securities as the Board may deem proper." The Committee cannot concur in a construction neither sanctioned by the letter or spirit of the act, as they believe the 4th Section of 67th Chapter Revised Statutes, passed in 1836, authorises a "*reinvestment*" of the *profits* arising from Bank Stock directed to be vested. This language is said to be ambiguous: but the right claimed, and the practice under it is neither ambiguous or uncertain; when the Statute directs an investment of *Bank Stock*, and a reinvestment of the profits of the Stock, it would seem to be an exceedingly liberal construction to permit an unlimited discretion to buy rail road bonds, or any securities the board may choose; but the Committee submit no such power was given, or intended to be given, and such right is completely negatived by the 3d Section of 69th Chapter Revised Statutes, before quoted, which authorises a loan or other disposition, in case the Bank fails to accept the amended charter. The Bank did accept, and the necessary consequence follows, that the Board was confined to the stocks named in 66th–67th chapters. The Committee cannot perceive the weight of the [illegible] in favor of the course pursued by the [illegible] from Legislature [illegible]

[illegible] other purposes which *he* judged [illegible] ment; yet, in a report subsequently [illegible] by the same Committee upon a resolution of [illegible] tion from the House of Commons, the Committee admit that sundry sums were drawn from the Treasury not in "*strict* conformity to, and by authority of law."

It is due, however, to the Committee on Finance of the last Session, to state (which is done upon authority of part of the members of the present Committee then members,) that the ground assumed by that Committee and acted upon, was, that it was no part of the duty of the Committee on Finance to investigate the authority, by which warrants were drawn by the Governor, and this construction was arrived at too in opposition to the opinion of "the present Speaker of the Senate, the present Speaker of the House of Commons," and the present Chairman of the Committee on Finance, and therefore the "*fact*" relied upon which it is presumed, "will go farther to sustain the [illegible] by the Board than any other," loses its force to justify a course, "*not in strict accordance* and by authority of law."

Committee considered it *their* duty [illegible] from the [illegible] for investments or [illegible] that the investment is a safe [illegible] the Bonds [illegible] Wilmington [illegible] Bonds invested, before the [illegible] endorsed *no bonds for* [illegible] Company. [illegible] ment made, the [illegible] accomplished [illegible] what the Legislature [illegible] and indirectly [illegible] fused to do. The [illegible] to the Rail Roads on the [illegible] the investment, the *money* [illegible] once, and the consequence [illegible] mittee believe, an abstraction [illegible] whole sum from the literary [illegible] authorized act of the Literary Board [illegible] not satisfied that the State [illegible] large amount on her endorsements [illegible] Bonds? The Committee [illegible] Board were driven to the necessity of [illegible] whether a portion of their fund should lie idle, or their powers should be extended by a forced construction, without the intervention of the Legislature, (a dilemma the Committee cannot perceive,) it would have been infinitely preferable to adopt the former course. The Committee have acted upon a cherished republican principle, that public agents ought to be held to a strict accountability, and they have in the discharge of a public duty, instituted the enquiry, and herewith submit the result thereof, to the General Assembly. They cannot, in conclusion, do otherwise than express some "*surprise*" too, that a request for explanation from public agents by a Committee of the General Assembly, is considered inappropriate, and an indirect denial of their right is intimated.

All of which is
Respectfully submitted,
ASA BIGGS, Chairman.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Dec. 13, 1842.

To Col. Asa Biggs, Chairman of the Committee of Finance:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of yesterday, in which you say, "I am instructed by the Committee of Finance, to request you to inform the Committee, in writing, *why* a portion of the *Literary Fund* has been used, for the purchase of Bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, and of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, and under what *law* said investment was made."

In reply, I have the honor to state, that *why* a portion of that Fund was so used, was for the purpose of making an investment of a portion of that Fund, which was lying idle in the Treasury, for the benefit and increase of the Fund, and of course all investments for the benefit of that Fund, must be made out of the Fund itself.

If the design of the enquiry is, to know the reasons, which influenced the Literary Board, in selecting the Bonds for investments, instead of any other objects of investment, I will briefly give them.

It will be observed, that the last Legislature directed the Public Treasurer to borrow any monies the Public Treasury might need, from the Boards of Internal Improvement and of Literature; the Treasurer was under the necessity of using a large amount of this Fund, until the Public Taxes of 1841 were paid in Sept. and Oct. of that year.

The first of the year 1842 found a large amount of the Literary Fund idle in the Treasury, and not much probability of its being required by the Public Treasury. The Board determined to invest a small amount of the Fund, which they did in the latter part of 1841, but mostly in the first part of 1842.

In casting about for suitable objects of investment the Board turned their attention to such Stocks and Bonds as occurred to them, for you will observe there is no law, to authorize the Fund to be loaned. At that time, our Banks were in a state of suspen-

sion. The January dividend of 1842, in one was 3 per cent. in the other only 2½ per cent. and it was not then known when they would resume Specie Payments, nor had the Board much hope of large dividends from the Stock in the Banks, and their judgement in this matter has been sustained by the July dividend, in one Bank of 3½ per cent. and in the other, nothing. They already had upwards of one million of Dollars in the two Banks, and they did not at that time deem it prudent to make larger investments in the Stock of suspended Banks, when they believed better investments could be made.

There was no United States Bank Stock, in which to make investments, which might have resulted in loss, even if there had been. There was no Stock of the United States, that was worth more than six per cent., and some uncertainty, if that Stock was purchased as to the promptness and punctuality with which the Principal and Interest might be paid. There were no Rail Road or Navigation Stocks, in our State, that were deemed safe investments. Then the question was—In what shall the investments be made?

Here was a large amount of Rail Road Bonds, endorsed by the State of North Carolina—her faith and credit pledged for the prompt payment of the Principal and Interest, and these payments to be made at our door—drawing six per cent Interest, payable semi-annually, and to be purchased at ten per cent. discount. With such an opportunity for [illegible] and for profitable investment presented, the [illegible] *could not* hesitate to select. In these Bonds, [illegible] Is th[illegible] Son of North [illegible] Bond[illegible] pur-[illegible]90 [illegible]

[illegible] to the success of the [illegible] and therefore, more suitable for that [illegible] Stock which sometimes yields a goo[illegible] dend, at others, none—causing the *nett* [illegible] come to fluctuate greatly, and thereby [illegible] the calculation of the School Committee-men, and Superintendents of Common Schools.

I have thus given you the reasons why the investments were made in Rail Road Bonds.

As to the second inquiry—"Under what law said investment was made" I would direct your attention to the 66—67th Chapters of the Revised Statutes. These Statutes give the Board ample power, according to the opinion of some of our most eminent jurists, to invest the whole Fund, no matter from what source the fund arises, in such Stocks and permanent Securities, as they may deem proper. From the peculiar phraseology of the latter part of the 4th Section of the 67th Chapter, some have been led to doubt whether the Board was authorized to invest the profits and dividends arising from the Bank Stock mentioned in that Section, in any thing else than Bank Stock. This is the language used: "Which profits shall be reinvested by the said President and Directors, from time to time as they accrue, for the use of said Fund, as they may judge best; subject, however, at all times, to the direction and control of the General Assembly."

You will perceive that this has reference only to profits arising upon the Bank Stock mentioned in that Section, and has nothing to do with any other portion of the Literary Fund. The Board believe they have the power to invest these profits, if they choose, in Rail Road Bonds, or other suitable investments; but, as the language is ambi[illegible] room for cavil, and is not as clear and explic[illegible] should be. In the Report of the [illegible] made to the Legislature last week[illegible] the Legislature is drawn to thi[illegible] quest that they will cause la[illegible] to be used, and that they a[illegible] as to the investment of the Fund o[illegible] they have any preference. The Boar[illegible] not have any other object or interest, in m[illegible] investments, than the good of the State[illegible] interest of the Fund, and they therefore d[illegible] it due to themselves, that the Legislature s[illegible] language so plain, that the most commo[illegible] could comprehend its meaning.

[illegible] ere might have been as to the [illegible] islature, in the language above [illegible] construction given it by the Board, [illegible] have Legislative sanction. At the last session, the Literary Board reported to the Legislature that they had invested in the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Bonds, $140,000—and in the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Bonds $85,000. The Treasurer's Report shewed, that that amount had been paid out for them, and likewise shewed that interest had been received upon them; and so far as I am informed, not the slightest intimation was made that the Board had not authority to make these investments.

But again at the same Session, a Resolution was passed requiring the "Public Treasurer to furnish a statement of the amount of Surplus Revenue, received from the General Government, and of the dispositions and investments of the same, and also a statement of the whole Literary Fund, specifying what portion of it has been derived from the General Government and what from other sources. *Senate document No. 25.* In obedience to this Resolution the Treasurer reported among other things, as belonging to the Literary Fund, these same Rail Road Bonds. Here it is to be remarked, the call [illegible] a statement of the whole Literary Fund," [illegible] Rail Road Bonds are given as a part, and the Report is acquiesced in.

But there is another fact, to which I will direct your attention, which perhaps, will go further to sustain the course pursued by the Board than any other.

At the last session of the Legislature, the Senate appointed on its part as members of the Committee of Finance, the following Gentlemen, viz: Messrs. *Spruill, Wilson, Albright, Melvin, Moye, Harris, McDiarmid, Ward.* The House appointed on its part Messrs. *J. P. Caldwell, Biggs, Burns, Dunlap, Graves, Reid, Thompson, J. O. K. Wilson.*

These gentlemen constituted the joint Select Committee of Finance. It will be observed that Mr. [illegible] of Edgecombe, the present Speaker of the Senate, and Mr. Graves of Caswell, the present Speaker of the House of Commons, and Mr. Biggs [illegible] himself the present Chairman of the Committee of Finance, together with five other members of the present Committee of Finance were members of the Committee of Finance, at the last session. The present Committee was appointed, chiefly by the two Speakers, who were members of the Committee of Finance at the last Session.

The Committee of Finance, thus constituted at the last Session, passed upon vouchers to the amount of $140,000 for the purchase of Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Bonds, and passed upon vouchers for $85,000, for the purchase of the Bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.—That Committee reported through its Honorable Chairman, Mr. Spruill, now a member of your Committee. In that Report, not one word of objection is raised to these investments, and it expressly says, "that they had carefully examined all the Books and Vouchers, in the Treasurer's and Comptroller's Offices, and find that they correspond with the Reports made by the two Officers, presiding over those Departments." Both of these Officers reported the purchase of these Rail Road Bonds. This Report of the Committee was received by the Legislature, and approved, so far as I am informed. After these repeated Legislative sanctions, and the sanction of the Committee of Finance, itself, I confess I was a little surprised, when I was called upon by the Committee of Finance, to say *why* and under *what law*, the late investment of less than $25,000 in these Bonds was made, when the same Committee, at the last Session, passed vouchers to the amount of $225,000, for the purchase of similar Bonds, without any such inquiry.

This call upon me for this information, I think would have come more appropriately through a call from the House; then this communication would have been in the possession of the House. But to avoid any delay and to expedite your inquiries, I have answered your Committee promptly, and request the favor that this Communication may accompany your Report, and both Houses be thus put in possession of its contents and explanations.

I have the Honor to be your obedient servant,

J. M. MOREHEAD.

North-Carolina Legislature.

IN SENATE... Monday, Dec. 19.

Mr. Hester, from the Joint Select Committee, on inclosing the Public Square, reported a Bill for the purpose. [Preamble states, that owing to the pressure of the times, the inclosure ought to be made of wood; and the Bill proposes that Proposals for furnishing posts, &c. shall [illegible] passage be advertised; the whole expe[illegible] exceed two thousand dollars.

Mr. Hod[illegible] the following Resolutions:

Resolved, [illegible] it is the right and duty of the Peoples' [illegible] the People advised ho[illegible] and of individuals, is m[illegible] ployed for that purpose; [illegible] is not the time for them [illegible] to submit either to be deprived of their just and proper profits [illegible] nies in the hands of said officers.

Resolved, therefore, That the [illegible] Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized [illegible] to make an immediate call upon the [illegible] Directors of the Bank of Cape Fear, [illegible] wherefore said Bank declared a semi[illegible] dividend of only 2 1-2 per cent. on the capi[illegible], in January last, when the other Banks in [illegible] declared dividends of 3 per cent. or [illegible] and why said Bank declared [illegible] July last, when the other Ban[illegible] of 3 per cent? thereby causi[illegible] on her Stock, in said Bank, is one year, [illegible] red with the dividends from the other Banks [illegible] 627, and a loss to individuals, owning [illegible] $33,873. And whether any part of [illegible] been caused by the plunder of the [illegible] its own officers, and at what offic[illegible] been committed, and the amou[illegible] And whether any part of said lo[illegible] caused by loans to build Rail [illegible] lying over, without the pa[illegible] thereon: and how much of said [illegible] is thus lying over and unpaid. And, likewise, [illegible] any part of said losses has been caused [illegible] favorites, under pretence of keeping [illegible] with said Bank, to abstract mon[illegible] on their naked, or insufficie[illegible], checks, or drafts; with [illegible] the Northern cities, the promissory [illegible] of the North Carolina Merchants, to be [illegible] bank for collection; and the amount [illegible] said transactions, and the offi[illegible] happened.

That the Public Treasurer de[illegible] the State, of the said President [illegible] to this said call, as early as [illegible] may the response immedi[illegible] Assembly.

Mr. [illegible] to lay the Resolutions on the [illegible]; [illegible] stance of Mr. Morehead, with[illegible] his mo[illegible] Mr. M. observed that there were resolutions from the other House, nearly to the same effect, upon which a Committee was already raised.

Mr. Joyner moved to postpone the consideration of these Resolutions until to-morrow, and that they be printed, which motion was negatived, and the Resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Exum offered a Resolution, that the Committee on Education and the Literary Fund, be instructed to enquire into the necessity of so amending the School Law, passed last Session, as to give the School Committees in any Districts, where the land owner and Committee cannot agree as to the value of three acres of land, (if necessary,) to erect the School House upon, the right to summon a Jury to assess said land, and that they report by Bill or otherwise.

Mr. Cooper said as his County had voted against Common Schools, and being adverse himself to the condemning of individual property in the manner proposed by the Resolution, he should vote against it.

Mr. Exum thought the Senator from Martin had mistaken the purport of the Resolution, and explained its object more fully. After which, it was adopted.

Mr. Miller introduced a Bill, to grant an additional Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions and probate Courts, in the County of Cleaveland, which was read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Bill to alter the mode of electing Constables in the Counties of Caldwell and Wilkes passed its final reading.

Mr. Edwards called up the Bill to apportion the Members of the House of Commons among the several Counties of this State. It was amended, on motion of Mr. Reid, and passed its second reading.

The Bill to establish a new County by the name of McDowell, by Yeas 28, Nays 16, passed its final reading, and was ordered to be enrolled.

The Speaker announced Messrs. Morehead Walker, Edwards, Elliott, and Rea, as the Senatorial Committee on the Mecklenburg Monumental Association.

The Bill to establish a new County by the name of Union, by Ayes 25, Noes 19, was read a third time and ordered to be enrolled.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Wilson, of Perquimons, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the Resolution in favor of Richard W. Long, recommended its passage; which was read the second and third time and passed.

Mr. Biggs, from the Committee, on Finance, reported the following Preamble and Resolution, which was read the first time, and on motion of Mr. Francis, referred to the Committee on the Judicary:

Whereas, it is represented to this General Assembly, that the Officers of the Bank of Cape Fear, in paying to the State the tax upon individual stock in said Bank, as provided for in the Charter of said Bank, have not charged the same against the individual Stockholders, but against the whole Corporation in which Corporation the State is a Stockholder to a large amount, whereby, in the Dividend of Profits, the State is made to bear its proportion of the tax.

Be it therefore Resolved, That the Attorney General be directed to file an information against the Bank aforesaid, or to proceed against the individual Stockholders, to recover the amount thus paid by the State; and that he take such measures as may be requisite and proper to prevent the payment of any portion of said Tax out of the profits or Dividends belonging to the State.

Mr. Biggs, from the same Committee, to whom was referred the bill to transfer the fund of the Board of Internal Improvement to the President and Directors of the Literary Board, made a Report, recommending its passage with certain amendments. The bill and the amendments were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The bill to authorize the taking of depositions before Clerks and Clerks and Masters, in certain cases, passed its second reading, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Moore presented a bill to amend the Revised Statutes, relating to Guardians and Wards, which passed its first reading, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Avery moved that a Message be sent to the Senate proposing to vote for Senator. Mr. Bower moved to adjourn, and the Ayes and Noes having been called for, he withdrew the motion.

Mr. Jones, of Currituck, renewed the motion, and it was negatived—Ayes 42, Nays 72. The motion of Mr. Avery was then carried. Mr. McRae then moved to adjourn, but the motion did not prevail.

A communication was received from the Governor relative to the Cherokee Lands, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Jones, of Currituck, put in nomination Michael Hoke, of Lincoln.

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, moved that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to go forthwith into an election for Treasurer, and nominated the present incumbent, Charles L. Hinton, for the office.

A debate of a very exciting character sprung up on this motion, in which Messrs. Caldwell of Burke, Bragg, Barringer, Cardwell, Avery, Ehringhaus, Leach, Francis, McRae, Lord, and Guthrie participated.

On motion of Mr. Biggs, the House adjourned.

IN SENATE—Tuesday, Dec. 20.

Mr. Jacocks presented a Bill, to regulate private Ways. [Provides that individuals aggrieved, may apply to the County Courts, for the removal of any Bars, obstructing the same.] Read, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Moore, from the Joint Select Committee upon apportioning the State into 9 Congressional Districts, offered a Report and Bill thereon; which was read the first time and ordered to be printed; but subsequently, asked leave to withdraw it for the purpose of amending.

The Speaker said the proposal was not in order; the Senator might obtain the object he sought for, by moving a reconsideration of the Bill.

Mr. Moore then moved a reconsideration, and the Bill be referred back to the Joint Select Committee; which was agreed to.

A Bill, to apportion the Members of the House of Commons among the several Counties of this State, passed its final reading.

Mr. Edwards called up the Bill, to lay off this State into fifty Senatorial Districts; which Mr. Hodges moved to amend, by inserting the words "and Hyde," next after the words "Washington and Tyrrell," in the 9th line; and to strike out the words "and Hyde in the 15th line," thus detaching Hyde from the Beaufort Senatorial District and attaching Hyde to Washington and Tyrrell. The Ayes and Noes on the proposed amendment were demanded and by Yeas 11, Nays 33, it was rejected.

Mr. Worth moved to amend the Bill, by detaching "Stanly County" from the district proposed in the Bill, and attaching it to the Montgomery District, which, by Ayes 17, Noes 28, was rejected.

Mr. Jones, after moving to lay the Bill on the table, which did not prevail, moved to amend, by making the 44th District consist of the Counties of Surry, Wilkes and Ashe; the 48th District, Caldwell and Burke; the 49th District, Buncombe and Yancy, and the 50th District, of Henderson, Haywood, Macon and Cherokee. The amendment, by Yeas 19, Nays 28, was rejected.

A protracted discussion ensued on the printing of the amendments offered by Messrs. Jones and Worth, in which Messrs. Jones, Edwards, Brown, and Morehead participated.

Mr. Morehead moved to lay the Bill upon the table until the 1st of March next, which, by Ayes 4, Nays 43, was rejected.

The Bill, by Yeas 33, Nays 14, passed its second reading.

The Senate, after much discussion, principally on a point of order, determined to print the amendments. And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Candler presented a bill to authorise Henry Wagoner to make a Turnpike Road in Buncombe county, which was read the first time and passed; also, a memorial on the same subject, which, without being read, was laid on the table.

Mr. Fitts, a bill to amend an Act for the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools. [Provides for taking a vote in those Counties, in which no election has been held on the subject of Common Schools, at the next Congressinal election.] Referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Biggs, from the Select Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Literary Board, made a detailed report, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Nash presented a bill to authorise Superior Courts to allow Appeals to the Supreme Court, in certain cases, without security. Passed first reading, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, relative to the expenses of the different Departments of the State Government, from 1835 up to the present time, in conformity to the Resolution reported from the Committee on Finance, and adopted by the House; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Walker, it was ordered that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to go immediately into an election for Senator.

Mr. Walker then withdrew the name of Bedford Brown from nomination, and Mr. Jones, of Currituck, the name of Michael Hoke; and a message was sent to the Senate to this effect.

A concurring message was received from the Senate; and the two Houses proceeded to vote as follows: William H. Haywood, Jun. 95; William A. Graham 69; Saunders 2. The whole number given in was 166, and the majority being 84, William H. Haywood, was declared duly elected.

Mr. Bragg, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the Resolution instructing said Committee to inquire into the expendiency of abolishing the office of Comptroller, returned the Resolution to the House, and asked to be discharged from its farther consideration; which was agreed to, and, on motion of Mr. Bragg, the Resolution was laid on the table.

IN SENATE—Wednesday, Dec. 21.

Mr. Thomas, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred a Resolution on the subject of illegal returns, made by certain Sheriffs at the last Gubernatorial election, presented a Report.

Mr. Morehead observed this was a Report, involving matters of vital importance, and he was averse to the Committee's being discharged by the presentation of a Report; he fully concurred in the opinions it expressed; and as this subject had been so fully considered before this Committee, he should move to re-commit the Report, with instructions to the Committee to report a Bill in conformity therewith.

Mr. Edwards moved to lay the Report upon the table. After a few remarks from Messrs. Joyner, Thomas, Edwards and Morehead, on motion of Mr. Spruil, the Report was ordered to be printed, and laid upon the table.

Mr. Moore presented a Report from the Joint Select Committee on Congressional Districts, accompanied by the following Bill, which was read, and on motion of Mr. Speight, ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Wednesday next:

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the third section of the said Act, be, and is hereby so altered and amended, for the purpose of electing Representatives to the Congress of the United States, as to divide the State into nine, instead of thirteen Districts. And the said nine Districts shall be composed of the following Counties, to wit:

The first District shall be composed of the Counties of Cherokee, Macon, Haywood, Buncombe, Henderson, Rutherford, Burke, Yancy, Cleaveland and Caldwell.

The second District, shall be composed of the Counties of Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Iredell, Davie, Rowan and Cabarrus.

The Third District, shall be composed of Ashe, Wilkes, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham and Caswell.

The fourth District, shall be composed of the Counties of Richmond, Montgomery, Anson, Stanly, Randolph, Davidson and Guilford.

The fifth District, shall be composed of the Counties of Wake, Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Johnston and Wayne.

The sixth District, shall be composed of the Counties of Robeson, Columbns, Bladen, Brunswich, New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin, Lenoir, Jones and Onslow.

The seventh District, shall be composed of the Counties of Orange, Person, Granville, Franklin, Warren and Halifax.

The eighth District, shall be composed of the Counties of Nash, Edgecomb, Pitt, Beaufort, Washington, Tyrrell, Hyde, Craven, Carteret and Green.

The ninth district, shall be composed of the Counties of Martin, Bertie, Hertford, Northampton, Gates, Chowan, Perquimons, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck.

Each of which districts shall be entiled to elect and send one Representative to the Congress of the United States.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the eighth section of said act, shall be, and the same is hereby, so amended, as to make it the duty of the Sheriffs or other returning officers of the Counties of each of the said districts, to meet together on the Thursday next, after each election, to compare the Polls, at the places hereinafter named, but in other respects under the same rules and regulations as are required by said act—that is to say, in the first District, at the Court House in Asheville, in the County of Buncombe; in the second district, at Mount Mourne, in the County of Iredell—in the third District, at the Court-house in Rockford, in the County of Surry—in the fourth district, at Montgomery Court House—in the fifth district, at Averasborough, in the County of Cumberland—in the sixth District at South Washington, in the County of New Hanover—in the seventh district, at Henderson, in the County of Granville—in the eighth district, at the Court-house in the Town of Washington, in the County of Beaufort, and in the ninth district, at the Court-house in the Town of Gatesville, in the County of Gates.

Mr. Cathey introduced a Bill to incorporate the Nantahala Turnpike Company. Read and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Edwards then called up the Bill "for the relief of the people," but at the earnest request of Mr. Cooper, who said he would probably to-morrow have an amendment to make to the Bill which he trusted would render it acceptable to the entire Senate, Mr. E. withdrew his motion.

Mr. Joyner called up the Resolution directing the Secretary of State to commence suit against the Sheriffs of Bertie, Wilkes and Chatham Counties, for illegality of returns made by them at the late Gubernatorial Election.

[Mr. J. on a former day, had moved to amend the Resolution by striking out the words Sheriff of Bertie; but the matter was laid upon the table, for more particular examination into the Acts respecting the time for Returns to be made by Sheriffs.]

A protracted discussion of the law upon this point between Messrs. Morehead, Edwards, Brower and Joyner ensued. The amendment finally, by Ayes 31, Noes 16, was agreed to.

Mr. Albright moved to strike out the words "Sheriff of Chatham" from the Resolution, upon which another debate ensued. The amendment, by Ayes 13, Noes 34, was rejected.

Mr. Jones, moved to lay the Resolution upon the table, until to-morrow, which, by Ayes 23, Noes 19, was agreed to.

House Message proposing to vote now for five Trustees of the University, was concurred in, and Messrs. Spruill and Speight appointed a Committee to superintend the Election. The Senate then proceeded to vote.

Mr. Dobson proposed to send a message to the House to go into an Election for Treasurer to-morrow at 11 o'clock, and that John H. Wheeler was in nomination for the appointment, which was agreed to; and on motion of Mr. William P. Williams, the name of Charles L. Hinton was added to the nomination.

Mr. Allison (of I.) moved that a message be sent to the House proposing that at 3. *P. M.* on Saturday, the two Houses will proceed to appoint Justices of the Peace, which was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, introduced a Resolution in favor of David W. Greenlee, which passed its first reading, and was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Caldwell, a Resolution, instructing the Joint Select Committee on Cherokee Lands, to inquire into the expediency of repealing a Resolution passed at the last session in favor of James Erwin, and to report by bill or otherwise; which was adopted.

Mr. Barringer, a bill to facilitate the recoveries of suits on official bonds, which passed its first reading, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Bragg, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill for the further relief of insolvent debtors, made a report recommending its rejection. Mr. Francis moved that the bill be laid on the table and printed, which motion prevailed.

Also, on the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, recommending its rejection. On motion of Mr. Halsey it was laid on the table, and together with the bill for the further relief of insolvent debtors, ordered to be printed.

Also, on the Resolution, instructing said Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the Revised Statutes with regard to the private examination of *feme coverts*, stating that it was inexpedient, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration. Concurred in.

Also, on the bill to amend the Revised Statute, relating to Guardians and Wards, recommending its rejection. On motion of Mr. Halsey it was laid on the table, and together with the bill for the further relief of insolvent debtors, ordered to be printed.

Also, on the Resolution, instructing said Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the Revised Statutes with regard to the private examination of *feme coverts*, stating that it was inexpedient, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration. Concurred in.

Also, on the bill to amend the Revised Statute, relating to Guardians and Wards, recommending its passage with certain amendments. The amendments were adopted, and the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Francis, from the Joint Select Committee on Public buildings, to whom was referred the Resolution, instructing said Committee to inquire into the expediency of procuring a Bell for the use of the Capitol, cheap carpets for the Halls, &c., made a report stating that it would be inexpedient for the present, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration. On motion of Mr. Moore, the Resolution was recommitted with instructions to report an estimate of the probable cost.

Mr. Avery, a memorial from citizens of Caldwell, Wilkes and Iredell, praying the erection of a new County by the name of Alexander; also, a bill to carry into effect the prayer of the petitioners. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Received from the Senate a message, agreeing to the proposition to go into an election for five Trustees of the University, and the two Houses proceeded to vote; but before the result was announced, the House adjourned.

IN SENATE....Thursday, Dec. 22.

On motion of Mr. Arrington, the committee on Swamp Lands were instructed to inquire in what manner the appropriation made for reclaiming the swamp lands has been expended, &c. and report to this House.

Mr. Miller presented a resolution respecting the withdrawal from the post office of this city and detention of a petition of sundry citizens of Lincoln county, in opposition to the establishment of a new county out of a portion of Lincoln, and addressed to him under cover. [It appears that the petition was received at the post office here, taken out, and did not see the light until after the passage of the bill to establish the county of Catawba, some days after; and the resolution proposed the appointment of a committee to inquire into the cause of the detention.]

The resolution was laid on the table and subsequently taken up, amended and passed; and referred to Messrs. Morehead, Edwards, Walker, Cathy, and Burgin.

The votes in the Senate for Treasurer were.

	1st	2nd	3d
For Hinton,	21	20	20
" Wheeler,	26	27	27
" Watson,	1		

On the third trial, the votes were,

For Hinton, Messrs. Albright, Allison of Iredell, Burgin, Cathy, Dockery, Elliott, Howard, Hodges, Jacocks, Jones, Joyner, Miller, Morehead, Myers, Pharr, Ribelin, Spruill, Thomas, W. P. Williams, Worth—20.

For Wheeler, Messrs. Arrington, Allison of Orange, Boykin, Boyd, Brown, Cooper, Dobson, Edwards, Ennett, Exum, Hester, Larkins, Melvin, Mitchell, Moore, Pasteur, Ray, Reid, Rogers, Speight, Stafford, Stallings, Swinson, Tomlinson, Walker, J. W. Williams—27.

Mr. Brown from the joint select committee on Banks, reported a bill to prevent the suspension of specie payment by the Bank in this State; which passed its first reading and was ordered to be printed. (The bill provides that any bank suspending specie payments 30 days in the course of one year, shall forfeit its charter, and be wound up by commissioners, who shall collect its debts and apply its assets, 1st, to the payment of note-holders; and 2dly, to depositors and other creditors; and the remainder, if any, to the stockholders.)

The votes for Comptroller in the Senate stood:

	1st	2nd	3rd
For Wm. F. Collins,	20	20	21
" Young Patterson,	8	8	17
" N. J. Palmer,	8	8	withdrawn
" W. J. Cowan,	11	12	10
" George,	1		

On the last trial, those who voted

For Collins, were Messrs. Albright, Allison, of Iredell, Burgin, Cathy, Dockery, Elliott, Howard, Hodges, Jacocks, Jones, Joyner, Miller, Moore, Morehead, Myers, Pharr, Ribelin, Spruill, Tomlinson, Thomas, Worth—21.

For Patterson—Messrs. Speaker, Arrington, Allison of Orange, Brown, Cooper, Edwards, Ennett, Hester, Pasteur, Ray, Reid, Stafford, Stallings, Swinson, Walker, J. W. Williams, W. P. Williams—17.

For Cowan, Messrs. Boykin, Boyd, Dobson, Exum, Larkins, Melvin, Mitchell, Rogers, Shepard, Speight—10.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Nelson presented a memorial and bill to establish a new county by the name of Jefferson, out of parts of Stokes, Davidson and Guilford. Passed first reading and referred.

Mr. Burgin presented a bill appropriating the sum of one thousand dollars to make a road on Spring creek in Buncombe county; which passed its first reading and was referred.

Mr. Wilson of Lincoln presented a bill supplemental to an act of the present session, to establish a county by the name of Catawba; which passed its first reading.

The two Houses voted three times for Public Treasurer, which resulted in the election of Col. John H. Wheeler of Lincoln. The vote in this House, stood:

	1st	2nd	3rd
For Josiah O. Watson,	3	1	
" Wiatt *Move*,	1	1	
" Henry I. Toole,	1	1	1
" David W. Stone,	1		
" Charles L. Hinton,	57	58	57
" John H. Wheeler,	56	56	60
" Charles Shepard,		1	

On the last voting, the votes were as follows:

For Charles L. Hinton, Messrs. Allen, Ashe, Avery, Barringer, Baxter, Brandon, Brower, J. J. Bryan, Brummell, Burgin, J. P. Caldwell, T. R. Caldwell, Candler, Cockran, Dickson, Doak, Dockery, Ehringhaus, Foreman, Francis, Gee, Guthrie, Lamb, Lassiter, Leach, Locke, Lord, McLean, McLaughlin, Martin, Mendenhall, Mills, McCollum, Moore, Nash, Neal, Odom, Pope, Rand, Rayner, Russell, Shanklin, Sharpe, Steel, J. W. Taylor, Thomas, Walser, Whitaker, Wilder, F. Williams, T. Wilson, Young,—57.

For John H. Wheeler, Messrs. Speaker, E. Barnes, J. Barnes, Biggs, Bower, Brackin, Bragg, Brogden, A. Bryan, Boyd, Bannerman, Cardwell Conrad

Dewey, Erwin, Fitts, Gavin, Harrington, Haskins, Hauser, Hawkins, Herring, Holloway, Jackson, C. Jones, J. B. Jones, Kelly, Kirk, Lee, McIntyre, McNair, Marshall, Massey, Mitchell, Munroe, Nelson, Nixon, Patterson, Regan, Richardson, Ross, Satterfield, Scales, Shultz, Stockard, Stone, Stowe, Street, Skinner, Taliaferro, F. Taylor, Walker, Watson, White, Willey, J. W. Williams, Williamson, N. Wilson, Whitley, Yount.—60.

For Charles Shepard, Mr. McRae.

For Henry I. Toole, Mr. Norcum.

On the third trial, W. F. Collins, Esq. was re-elected Comptroller, of this State. In this House the votes were,

	1st	2nd	3rd
For James George,	2		
" N. J. Palmer,	15	6	withdrawn
" Young Patterson,	19	28	35
" Wm. J. Cowan,	22	22	20
" Wm. F. Collins,	60	61	62

The vote in this House, on the third balloting, stood:

For Young Patterson, Messrs. Speaker, F. Barnes, J. Barnes, Biggs, Brogden, Byrd, Cardwell, Conrad, Dewey, Dickson, Exum, Haskins, Hawkins, Holloway, C. Jones, J. B. Jones, Kelly, Lee, McNair, Marshall, Massey, Mitchell, Ross, Russell, Satterfield, Shultz, Stockard, Stone, Stowe, F. Taylor, Thomas, Wilder, J. W. Williams, Whitley, Yount —35.

For William F. Collins, Messrs. Allen, Ashe, Avery, Barringer, Baxter, Brackin, Brandon, Brower, J. J. Bryan, Brummell, Burgin, J. P. Caldwell, T. R. Caldwell, Candler, Cockran, Doak, Dockery, Ehringhaus, Fitts, Foreman, Francis, Gee, Guthrie, Halsey, Hauser, Hill, Jackson, Jefferson, Joyner, Koonce, Lamb, Lassiter, Leach, Locke, Lord, McLean, McLaughlin, Martin, Mendenhall, Mills, McCollum, Moore, Nash, Neal, Nelson, Norcum, Odom, Pope, Rand, Rayner, Richardson, Shanklin, Sharpe, Street, Skinner, J. W. Taylor, Walser, Whitaker, F. Williams, N. Wilson, T. Wilson, Young—62.

For Wm. J. Cowan, Messrs. Bower, Bragg, A. Bryan, Bannerman, Gavin, Harrington, Kirk, McIntyre, McRae, Munroe, Nixon, Regan, Scales, Street, Taliaferro, Walker, Watson, Willey, Williamson.

Mr. Ashe presented a bill to restore jury trials to the county courts of Anson; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Walser introduced a resolution instructing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of so amending the existing law as to make medical accounts of equal dignity with notes of hand, in the hands of executors and administrators of deceased debtors, provided the accounts have not been of longer standing than six months, at the time of said disease; which was read and rejected.

Mr. Stowe presented a memorial and bill to establish a new county out of portions of Mecklenburg, Iredell, and Lincoln; which passed its first reading and was referred.

IN SENATE....Friday, Dec. 23.

The resolution directing the Secretary of State to sue delinquent sheriffs, was read the third time, amended, on motion of Mr. Albright, by striking out so much thereof as relates to the county of Chatham, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to provide for enclosing the State House Square was taken up; and, on motion of Mr. Hester, the blank in the bill filled up with the names of Nathaniel G. Rand and Wm. White, of Raleigh. Mr. Shepard moved to amend by striking out "of wooden" and inserting that the foundation be of stone, and to strike out "two thousand" and insert "fifty thousand." Pending this question, Mr. Miller moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed; which was carried, 23 to 17.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Caldwell of Iredell, presented a resolution, "that this House hold evening sessions from and after Monday next," which was read, and, on motion of Mr. Brogden, laid on the table.

Mr Candler presented a memorial from citizens of Buncombe, praying an appropriation for making a road in that county. Referred.

Mr. Mills presented a memorial from citizens of Rutherford, praying that the execution law be stopped for two years, or some other means of relief from the great pecuniary distress. Referred.

Mr. Moore from the committee to whom was referred a bill concerning election returns, reported the same with sundry amendments, and recommended its passage. The amendments were adopted, the bill passed its second reading, and was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Mendenhall, from the joint select committee on the subject of a Penitentiary, reported the following resolution, which was read the first time and passed:

Resolved, That it is expedient that a penitentiary should be established; and as preparatory to the undertaking, an additional tax should be laid, so as to raise twenty thousand dollars a year until the sum of two hundred thousand dollars be raised.

Mr. Patterson presented a bill for the equal distribution of the public funds, and for the relief of the people; which passed its first reading and was referred. [Provides that the Public Treasurer shall, on or before the 1st of March next, cause to be engraved and printed, on such paper and in such style as is usual for bills or notes of the Banks of this State, script or certificates to the amount of one million of dollars in form as follows:

"The Bearer is entitled to receive, on application at the Public Treasury of the State of North Carolina, ten dollars in Current money of the said State, at par value.

J. H. W. *Pub. Treasurer.*"

Raleigh, 1st March, 1843.

This sum shall be distributed among the several Counties according to federal population; the Public Treasurer to appoint one or more loan agents in each Congressional district, under the advice of the Representatives from the Counties composing each district, who shall give bonds in double the amount committed to their care, and loan the sums entrusted to their care to the people of the Counties composing their district according to their federal population, at 7 per cent. interest, 1 per cent. to pay expenses, and 6 per cent. to go into the Public Treasury—to be renewed semi-annually, by the payment of interest and one-tenth of the Capital. Said bills shall be receivable in the payment of all public duties; and if necessary to be prepared to redeem them promptly, the public Treasurer shall use all the public moneys in his hands and sell Bank stock belonging to the State for that purpose.]

Mr. Byrd presented a bill to provide for the distribution and management of the Literary Fund of North Carolina. [Provides that $1,000,000 of said fund shall be divided among the several Counties according to federal population, and be loaned out to the people by a board to be established in each County.]

IN SENATE—Saturday, Dec. 24.

Mr. Spruill, from the committee appointed to wait upon the Governor and inform him of his election, reported that he would attend on Saturday, the 31st inst. and take the oaths of office.

Mr. Dobson presented a resolution requesting Charles L. Hinton to perform the duties of Treasurer until the time allowed by law expires for the Treasurer elect to receive the office; which was read and postponed until Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Cooper, the committee on Public Buildings, were instructed to inquire into the expediency of erecting a wood house on the Capitol Square.

The proposition of the Commons to raise a Joint select committee to make arrangements for the reception of the Governor on the 31st., to take the oaths of office, was agreed to, and Messrs. Joyner, Edwards, Spruill and W. P. Williams were appointed on the part of this House.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Mendenhall presented a bill to amend an act for restraining the taking of excessive usury; which passed its first reading, and was referred.

IN SENATE....Monday, Dec. 26.

Mr. Wm. P. Williams, from the committee on Internal improvements, to whom was referred the memorial of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, reported a resolution extending the time of payment of bonds due the State by said Company five years longer; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Jones presented a bill establishing a Superior Court in the County of Caldwell, and for other purposes; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Jones presented a resolution to prevent suit being brought against the Sheriff of Wilkes County, for failing to make returns of the votes for Governor, in said county; which was laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Whitaker presented the memorial of Andrew H. Killian, asking leave to enter certain vacant lands. Referred.

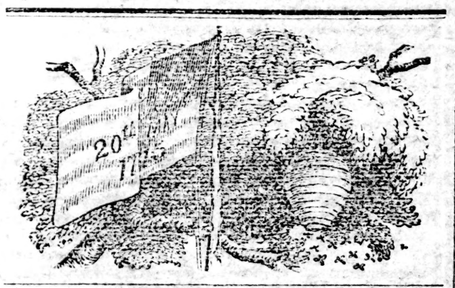
Mr. Mills presented the memorial of citizens of Rutherfordton, praying the repeal of the act incorporating said town. Mr. Jefferson presented a counter memorial. Referred.

Mr. Pope presented a bill to incorporate the town of Weldon; which was read three times, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill to amend the act to establish the Merchant's Bank of Newbern, passed its third reading and was ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to preserve the natural benefits of the Pamlico Sound to the citizens of this State, called the "Terrapin bill," was read the second and third time, amended, on the motions of Messrs. J. P. Caldwell and Moore, by striking out the restriction on oysters, &c. passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

A number of private bills passed their first reading in this House.



JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North-Carolina,

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 3, 1843.

Democratic candidate for President of the United States:

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to is final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds: on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT, and a STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*John C. Calhoun.*

☞ *Removal.*—The Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," has been removed to the building about midway between the Mansion House and the Charlotte Hotel, where our friends will find us glad to see them at all times.

STATE FINANCES.

Our readers will not fail, we presume, to peruse carefully the Report of the Finance Committee of the Legislature, and the letter of Gov. Morehead, which we publish in this paper. It will be recollected that, during the campaign last summer, it was charged upon Gov. MOREHEAD, that the Board of Literature, of which he is President by virtue of his office of Governor, had used the money of the State in buying up the bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company—a corporation admitted to be insolvent. An effort was made to evade this charge, by the Governor and his friends maintaining a stubborn silence;—but finding this course would not satisfy the people, whose money had been squandered, Gov. M. came out on the stump with the same explanation that he now gives in his letter to the Finance Committee—to wit: that the bonds must be good, because the State is bound for their payment!

Will the people of the State be satisfied with such an explanation of this unlawful waste of their treasure—or with the course of their representatives, if they fail to censure this act of the Board in the severest manner? The bonds of the Rail-Road Company, as the Governor says, are doubtless good, as the State is bound for their redemption; but where was the wisdom in buying them up *now*, with the actual cash of the State, when she could not be called on for their payment until the end of twenty years? The legislature, in endorsing the bonds, loaned the *credit* of the State, and by law, the State could not be called upon to pay this security debt until the Rail-Road Company's mean's were exhausted, and the twenty years had expired; but Gov. Morehead anticipates all this, kicks the law to the dogs, and loans the actual cash of the State *now*, by buying up the bonds. And look, too, at the price he gave: *ninety dollars* per share of *one hundred dollars*, when individuals could buy the stock of the Road at from *twenty* to *twenty-five dollars* per share!

It will be seen, too, that *eighty-five thousand dollars* of bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail-Road Company were bought up about the same time on which the State has no security at all. This is certain to be a dead loss; for stock in the road can be bought for a mere trifle. The Committee say, there can be no doubt the State will loose largely by these transactions with the Rail-Roads.

This is the way the people's treasure has been managed since Federal Whigery has held the reigns of our State Government.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The plan we last week published, for laying off the State into nine Congressional Districts, has since been reported to the legislature, and will be found among the proceedings of that body in to-day's paper. Since examining the plan closely, we are astonished that so unjust and unfair a system of Districts could have originated with our own party in the legislature; and we shall be still more astonished and mortified if it is adopted by that body. This plan of Congressional Districts, with other acts of the *majority* of our party in the legislature, show that Federal Whigery and the Federal Whigs are esteemed more worthy of favor, than State Rights doctrines and State Rights Democrats. Indeed, it is notorious at Raleigh, that the Hon. Bedford Brown and other Van Buren Democrats, have openly denounced Judge Saunders and the friends of Mr. Calhoun in this State, as worse than Whigs, and the Hon. Ex-Senator declared he would vote for Graham for Senator in preference to Judge Saunders. These things, painful as they are for us to record, exhibit the secret influence which has prompted this outrageous plan of Congressional Districts. Look at our own good old Democratic District: with Cleaveland cut off, buried under the Whigery of Iredell, Rowan and Cabarrus. Why need we be thus sacrificed? Have not the Democracy of Cleaveland, Lincoln, and Mecklenburg ever stood firm in their devotion to Democratic principles, and manfully held aloft the banner of our party, in defeat as well as in victory? Who have been more faithful than they under all circumstances? The largest proportional gain at the last Gubernatorial election over former votes was in this County; and yet, because we have dared to express our preference for Judge Saunders as Senator, and Mr. Calhoun for President, we are to be buried under, Federal Whigery—to be sacrificed by our own friends, (?) and our District, and, in fact, the western part of the State surrendered into the hands of the Whigs! Our faithful representative CALDWELL, must be put down, because he will not follow the lead of those who *broke down* the Democratic party in the State, and who will *keep it down* if their destructive schemes of personal ambition and revenge are not thwarted by the prudent and temperate portion of our party. Look at the Wake district, too: There is every probability that by this arrangement, Judge SAUNDERS will be defeated by a Whig; and the Edenton District, where Mr. Calhoun's friends are numerous, is placed completely under Whig control.

Where, we would ask our friends, is the necessity or justice of such a policy? Have the State Rights Democrats faltered in their attachment to the *principles* of the party—or, have they done nothing for its success? Are we to be proscribed and sacrificed because we will not aid in the elevation of *men* instead of *principles?* Let us beseech our friends at Raleigh to abandon at once this scheme of outrage and injustice, unless they wish to rush the party in this State headlong to ruin. Give us in this District but an even chance, and we ask the Whigs no boot.

P. S. Since penning the above, we have received from a friend—a good democrat, who is intimately acquainted with the politics of the State—the following communication. We call to it the attention of our readers, and particularly request our friends in the legislature to give it a calm consideration:

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS:

THE WEST SACRIFICED AND BETRAYED!

MR. EDITOR: I have seen with regret and read with indignation, the plan you last week published, as reported to the legislature for laying off the State into Congressional Districts. I had greatly feared, from what occurred in the election of United States Senator, that there was some malign influence operating, which did not meet the public eye. But our friends were not prepared for such an open and flagrant act of injustice. It has indeed been rumored, that the Democracy of the West had been in a certain quarter spoken of as "only skin deep;"—but who could have supposed that any one who claims to be a Democrat, could have brought himself to the sacrifice of those who had hitherto stood so firm! What is it that this bill proposes to do?—Nothing more nor less than to surrender this portion of the west to the Whigs—to sink the Democratic influence of Mecklenburg, Lincoln, and Cleveland, and to destroy our prospects of regaining Rowan and Davie. The Democracy of these Counties are to be put under the ban, and the tablets of proscription are to be hung out on which are to be written the names of Fisher, Caldwell, Hoke, Craige, and every other talented State Rights Democrat who shall dare to declare his preference for JOHN C. CALHOUN for the Presidency. Yes, this is the crime, and this the offence which defeated the election of Gen. Saunders, and which led the Hon. Bedford Brown to declare "*he would vote for an ultra Federalist in preference to Saunders.*" I ask the Democracy of the West—yes, the State Rights Democracy, if they are prepared to submit to this proscription? If they are, then do they deserve the chains and fetters which have been forged for them. Not only has the Democracy of this part of the State been sacrificed, but the State itself has been jeopardized. Yes, the plan proposed will, in all probability, give the Whigs a majority of the Congressional Districts. 1. The Mountain District. 2. The Lincoln District. 3. The Montgomery Districts are decidedly Whig. So, also, is the Edenton, and, probably, the Newbern District. So the Orange and Raleigh Districts have been so arranged as to destroy Judge Saunders, and place them under the same influence as has secretly controled the whole plan. I denounce the whole plan, and tell our Van Buren friends, if this is what we are to expect, they will find when too late we are not thus to be sacrificed. They greatly deceive themselves, if they suppose our people will quietly submit to be offered up as victims to their party feelings. Let them pause before it be too late. Was it not enough that old Mecklenburg should be shorn of her strength, but that she and her neighboring Counties, should also fall victims to the same fell-spirit? Let this whole plan be abandoned as anti-Democratic. But if they will not do that—if it be so important to make ——— a District on the Virginia line, then save us from the power of the Whigs—give us Cleveland, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Davie, Cabarrus, and the new County of Union, and give Iredell to the Mountain District. In this way you save our District and equalize the power as to population.—If this shall not be done, then should the people rise at once and denounce the whole plan as betraying the Democracy of the State, and its authors as traitors, whoever they may be.

THE SPIRIT OF '76

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

It is surprising that the friends of the Hon. Bedford Brown should have urged his claims to the Senatorial slippers of Mr. Graham with so much pertinacity, when, in fact, for the very reasons they thus urged his claims, the office should have been given to another distinguished and talented son of North Carolina. Mr. Brown resigned only a few months of his term, and his place was filled by the election of Judge Mangum; but Judge Strange resigned nearly three years of his term, and his place was given to Mr. Graham. Therefore, if any one had a claim to the vacant seat of Mr. Graham—if any one could ha[illegible] this election upon the grounds of personal [illegible]ical restitution, it was Judge Strange, and no[illegible] And w[illegible]e not a particle [illegible]oubt, customed m[illegible]ignity fo[illegible] na in a perso[illegible] have been electe[illegible] was forced [illegible] tions, at a ti[illegible] dignity as a Sena[illegible] front rank of [illegible] had too m[illegible] to [illegible] to sc[illegible]lered his principles too sincerely an[illegible]uccess and harmony [illegible]nounce all his poli[illegible]er him to all others, [illegible]eep," and declare he [illegible] rather than Judge [illegible] his honorable course in this mat[illegible]ce warmly attach the Democracy [illegible]ost worthy and able champion

Signs [illegible] B. F. PORTER and Col. Wi[illegible]d to the Legislature of A[illegible]ounty as Whigs, have renounced their [illegible]hat party, and come out for CA[illegible] *Marengo Jeffersonian*, noticin[illegible] las county in that St[illegible] drank to Clay of the w[illegible] derly gentleman of the Whi[illegible] vocated w[illegible] est firmness, gathered hold of a[illegible] out a good horn, and raising the[illegible] said, "Gentlemen, hear my[illegible] C. Calhoun!" and turning[illegible] They come one by one, to exte[illegible]tic line."

SAUNDERS AND BR[illegible]

A correspondence has been published in the R[illegible] mond Enquirer, together with letters from Messrs. McRae and Cardwell of our legislature, defending Mr. Brown and assailing Judge Saunders in their course in regard to the election of Senator. In reply to this publication, Judge Saunders publishes the following note in the *Enquirer*:

From the Richmond Enquirer of December 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21st, 1842.

SIR. I have seen in the last Enquirer the "Statement" of D. K. McRae, Esq., and the letter of Richard P. Cardwell in regard to the election of United States Senator by the Legislature of North Carolina. The statements of these gentlemen are erroneous in many particulars—both in what they say, as well as in what they meant to say, and such as are calculated to mislead the public. But I do not deem it becoming at present to correct these errors. I shall at a proper time make a full and explicit explanation of the whole transaction. But this explanation shall be made to the people of my own State, to whom alone I feel responsible for the course I have taken in the matter. I have to ask the favor of publishing this note. R. M. SAUNDERS.

Alabama Senator.—We are gratified to announce the re-election of the Hon. ARTHUR P. BAGBY to the United States Senate from Alabama for six years from the 4th of March next, when his present term expires. Mr. B., although he has been but a short time in the Senate, already ranks among the ablest men of that talented body.

The Legislature.—We received no Raleigh papers, except a *piece* of a *Star*, on Saturday. We give the proceedings up to the 26th ult, and refer our readers to our synopsis for particulars.

The Hon. George *McDuffie* passed through Charleston a few days since, on his way to Washington, to take his seat in the Senate.

Repeal of the Bankrupt Law.—The debate on the bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law, is in full blast in Congress. On the 19th ult., in the House of Representatives,

Mr. *Hopkins* rose, and said, if the people of this country had decided anything in relation to this question, they had decided that the bankrupt law should be repealed; and he should regard any proposition to clog it with exceptions, or provisoes, as calculated to disappoint, rather than to promote the public expectation. What he desired was a direct vote of this House upon the immediate and unqualified repeal of the law. He believed that was what it was expected, on the part of the people, that they would do; and he called upon the friends of repeal there to disregard all these exceptions and provisoes, and to consent to take nothing until they get a vote on the unqualified repeal of the law. For himself, he should vote against every amendment which contained such a proposition as was incorporated in that offered by the gentleman from New York, [Mr. BARNARD,] or the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. CUSHING.] He would not say how he would vote on the bill of the gentleman from Vermont, [Mr. EVERETT.] He went for the repeal of the law—for an instant repeal of the law, and the unqualified repeal of the law; and he called upon those who were looked to here to execute the public judgement with regard to this law, to be cautious how they voted on these various propositions.

It was in the power of the majority (which he doubted not might be found there in favor of repeal) to bring the House to a direct vote on the question of repeal, instead of on those propositions, some of which would make repeal of no utility. The proposition which designed to continue voluntary bankruptcies until the 4th of March, gave notice to every debtor to come and be discharged from his liabilities, and then there would be nothing to remedy; for the whole mischief would be done. If, however, they came up to an unqualified repeal of the law, they might prevent much of the mischief that would result from its operation. He (Mr. HOPKINS) had seen nothing in the indications of public sentiment about a qualified repeal; he had seen nothing about voluntary or involuntary bankruptcy. On the contrary, the people had called on their Representatives to repeal the law; and, in his judgment, they would disappoint the people if they accepted any of these various propositions to amend. He was satisfied there was a majority on that floor for repeal—unqualified repeal; and he called upon them to stand by the bill in that shape; if not, they would repeal but in name. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. UNDERWOOD] had spoken of a repeal which would interfere with vested interests; but, in his (Mr. H.'s) judgment, it was not repeal which interfered with vested interests; it was the passage of the law which interfered with vested interests, and impaired the obligation of contracts. He repeated, that, [illegible] the bill should [illegible]sed so as to s[illegible] an [illegible] fied repeal of [illegible]rupt law, [illegible] sed, he shou[illegible] o[illegible]

D[illegible]

[illegible]—Lancaster, [illegible]ury, Fa[illegible] Chesterfield, Marlborough, [illegible], Horry, Georgetown and Will[illegible]

Fifth District.—Abbeville, Edgefield, Newber[illegible] and Lexington.

Sixth District.—Charleston, inclusive, and St. John's Colleton.

Seventh District.—Orangeburg, Barnwell, Beaufort, Colleton, and the Parish of St. John's Colleton.

From the New Orleans Tropic.

TEXAS MATTERS.

Information was received in this city, yesterday, from Texas, that the division in the army of the West had at last ended in an open rupture. About 725 men had withdrawn from the army under the command of Gen. Somervell, had elected Wm. G. Cooke, Col., G. I. Howard, Lieut. Col., and had taken up their line of march, under the new organization, for Mexico.

Gen. Somervell, it will be remembered, was Gen. Houston's man, and the army, finally disgusted with his delays, left his command. His whole force before the division, according to the latest accounts could not have consisted of more than 1000 men. Col. Cooke, and Lieut. Col. Howard were both attached to the Santa Fe expedition.

We likewise hear[illegible] by the arri[illegible] of the British Steamer, Capt. Hawes, a few da[illegible] news w[illegible]ought that on the 24th of No[illegible] er Montezuma, with 150 me[illegible] St. Thomas, on its way to Vera[illegible] Montezuma [illegible] time, and will prove a very [illegible] It will be remembered that [illegible] 32 pounders [illegible] Paix[illegible]

FAYETTEV[illegible]

Brandy, peach,	45	*Corn,*	
do apple,	30 *to* 35	*Oats,*	
Bacon,	6 *to* 7	*Meal,*	
Beeswax,	27 *to* 28	*Oil,*	
Butter,	10 *to* 12½	*Nails,*	
Balerope,	8 *to* 10	*Powder,*	
Coffee,	11 *to* 12	*Rags*	
Cotton,	6½ *to* 6¾	*Sugar,*	
do bagging,	*to* 20	*loaf,*	
Corn, (scarce)	40 *to* 50	*Salt, bushel,*	50 *to* 60
Candles, F F,	15 *to* 17	*sack,*	*to* $2 50
Flour,	$4 *to* $4¾	*Tallow,*	7 *to* 9
Feathers,	25 *to* 30	*Tobacco, leaf,*	2 *to* 3
Flaxseed,	$1 12 *to* 1½	*Wheat,*	80 *to* 85
Hides, green,	4 *to* 5	*Whiskey,*	30 *to* 35
do dry,	10 *to* 12½	*Wool,*	15 *to* 20
Iron,	5 *to* 5½		
Lard,	6 *to* 7		

4-4 *sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture,* 7 *cents pr yd.*
3-4 *do do do* 5 *do*
30 *inch do, (heavy)* *do* 6½ *do*
Cotton Yarn, numbers 5 *to* 10, 14 *to*

COLUMBIA, S. C., DEC. 29.

Bagging, hemp,	19 *to* 22	*Corn,*	50 *to* 62
tow,	17 *to* 20	*Oats,*	60 *to* 70
Balerope,	9 *to* 10	*Peas,*	none
Bacon, hams.	8 *to* 19	*Lard,*	8 *to* 10
shoulders,	6 *to* 7	*Lead,*	8 *to* 11
sides,	6 *to* 8	*Molasses,*	31¼ *to* 40
Butter,	*to* 25	*Nails, cut,*	6¼ *to* 7
Candles, sperm,	40 *to* 45	*Oil, linseed,*	90 *to* $1
tallow,	18 *to* 20	*tanner's,*	$1
Cheese, northern,	12½	*Rice, bushel,*	$3 *to* 3 50
Coffee, cuba,	11 *to* 13	*Sugar, brown,*	11 *to* 13
java,	15 *to* 16	*loaf,*	16 *to* 18
rio,	11 *to* 12½	*lump,*	15 *to* 17
Cotton,	4 *to* 6¼	*Salt, sack,*	$2 50
Mackerel, No 1		*Soap, yellow,*	9 *to* 13
No 2		*Shot, all sizes,*	9 *to* 12
No 3	$10 *to* 10½	*Tallow,*	12 *to* 14
Flour, new,	$6½ *to* 7	*Teas,*	80 *to* $1 4

CHERAW, DEC. 20

Beef, in market,	2½ *to* 4	*Flour,*	$4 *to* 4½
Bacon, fm wag.	5 *to* 5½	*Feathers,*	30½ *to* 32
retail,	6½ *to* 7	*Hides, green,*	5
Butter,	12½ *to* 15	*dry,*	10
Beeswax,	22 *to* 25	*Iron,*	5 *to* 6
Bagging,	20 *to* 22	*Lard,* (scarce)	7 *to* 9
Balerope,	10 *to* 12½	*Leather, sole,*	22 *to* 28
Coffee,	12½ *to* 14	*Lead, bar,*	8 *to* 10
Cotton,	5½ *to* 6	*Molasses,*	35 *to* 40
Corn, (scarce)	50 *to* 62	*Nails, cut,*	7 *to* 8

CAMDEN, DEC. 28.

Beef,	2 *to* 3	*Flour,*	$4½ *to* 6
Bacon,	6 *to* 9	*Molasses,*	33½ *to* 40
Beeswax,	18¾ *to* 20	*Sugar,*	8 *to* 12
Balerope,	10 *to* 12½	*Sweet patatoes,*	50
Bagging,	20 *to* 22½	*Irish do bbl.*	
Coffee,	11 *to* 15	*Salt, sack,*	$2½
Corn,	40 *to* 45	*Rice, bushel,*	$3 *to* 3¼
Cotton,	5½ *to* 7	*Peas, do*	
Feathers,	37½ *to* 00	*Tobacco,*	9 *to* 50

WANTED TO HIRE—A Negro Woman, who is a good Washer and Ironer. A liberal price will be given. Apply to the Printer.

Jan. 3, 1843. 93...F

Attention! Independent Greys.

YOU are hereby commanded to parade at the Courthouse in Charlotte on Saturday the 7th instant, at 10 o'clock a. m., equipt in winter uniform for drill. By order of the Captain.

JOHN RIGLER, O. S.

Jan. 3, 1843. 93...1w

POETRY.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.

WEALTH, FAME, LOVE, AND TRUTH.

"Oh, give me Wealth!" he said, and lo!
The pebble caught the diamond's glow;
And mountain crag and valley mould
Burned with the hues of gem and gold:
He had his prayer—'twas his, the whole—
But grief sat heavy on his soul.

"Oh, give me Fame!"—the laurel bough
Twined with the oak to wreathe his brow;
The trumpet pealed, and poet's lyre
Breathed forth his praise in words of fire:
He had his prayer—'twas his, the whole—
But grief sat heavy on his soul.

"Oh, give me Love!"—bright lips were there,
Fair brows—than Parian stone more fair;
And eyes of loveliness undreamed
With beauty's glorious spirit beamed;
He had his prayer—'twas his, the whole—
Yet grief sat heavy on his soul.

"Oh, give me"—Stay!"—a soft voice came,
"Wealth has been thine, and Love, and Fame;
Ask not again, but give thy youth,
Time, being, spirit—all—to Truth;
And then, though clouds gather in thee roll,
Light shall rest on thy soul.

[illegible] op-
[illegible] public, and consulting [illegible]
professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated by *interested persons* for *effect*, relative to his charges. They are pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his services with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

Old Point-Comfort
RE-OPENED.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING leased the *CHARLOTTE HOTEL*, formerly kept by Dr. Joshua D. Boyd, and more recently by Maj. Joseph Smith, announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has re-opened it as a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT. The House and enclosures have been newly and thoroughly repaired expressly for the use of the subscriber. Intending to devote his whole time and attention to his House, the undersigned will spare no pains to render comfortable all who may give him a call. It will be his constant endeavor to keep a Table supplied with the best that can be afforded by a bountiful country; a Bar of choice Liquors; neat Rooms and clean Beds; polite and attentive Servants, an experienced Hostler and such accomodations at his Stables as will not be overlooked by travellers and others. To the travelling public he would say, call and test the accomodations at the Charlotte Hotel. His charges shall be to suit the embarrassed state of the times. The Charlotte Hotel is on main street, [illegible] of the Courthouse.

☞ Families accommodated with private Rooms when desired.

ALEX. ROBERTSON.

Charlotte, N. C., [illegible], 1842. 83

CHARLOTTE MALE ACADEMY.

THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION PURSUED IN THIS INSTITUTION INCLUDES.

First. A thorough course of English instruction.

Second. The Latin, Greek and Hebrew Languages, and Antiquities, Mythology, Ancient Geography, and History.

Third. The Mathematical course embraces Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, with their applications to Navigation, &c.

Fourth. Natural Philosophy.

Rates of Tuition: English instruction, $10,00 per session of five months.—Languages $15,00 per session. Students will be charged from the time when they enter: but no deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

Board can be obtained on moderate terms.

The next session will commence on the second Monday in January, 1843.

ROBT. G. ALLISON.

Dec. 20, 1842. 91...3w

Notice.
FIVE YEARS CREDIT.

THE undersigned will be found at the Mansion House in Charlotte, during the January and February Courts next. All persons having demands against him are requested to present them, and those indebted to him must pay. At the February Court, he will offer for sale the

LANDS

Formerly owned by the late Major Jonathan Harris, lying on the waters of Clear Creek, and containing between

Sixteen and Eighteen hundred Acres,

On a credit of one, two, three, four, and five years, with interest after twelve months. Approved securities and mortgage on the premises will be required. Also,

A *TRACT OF*

70 ACRES,

Lying in the lower part of the County on the waters of Tarkill branch. At the same time, I will offer for sale, as the Executor of Mrs. Sarah A. Harris, deceased, her

Residence in the Village of Charlotte.

ALSO,

A Tract of Land

Adjoining the Town lands, containing 60 ACRES, more or less, on a credit of one, two, three, four, and five years, with approved securities.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS.

December 20, 1842. 91:::ts

Removal.

THE Office of the Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court has been removed to the brick building two doors above the Carolina Inn, and is now kept in the room adjoining the Superior Court Clerk's office.

C. T. ALEXANDER, Jr.

Decr. 20, 1842. 91...r

HIDES, OIL, LEATHER, &C.

S. CRUIKSHANK,

Queen Street, (near the Planter's Hotel,)

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

OFFERS for sale at the lowest prices, and on the most accommodating terms, a select and complete assortment of HIDES, OIL, LEATHER, &c., to which he invites the attention of Merchants, Tanners and Manufacturers.

City slaughtered heavy Hides;
Northern and Southern slaughter and dry Hides;
Tanner's Oil, Tanner's and Currier's Tools;
Pickensville and City Oak tanned Sole Leather;
Northern Oak and Hemlock do. do.
French, Northern, and City Calf Skins;
Upper Leather and Kip Skins:
Band, Harness, and Bridle Leather;
Skirting and Step Leather;
Curtain, Top and Bag Hides;
White and colored Linings;
Binding Skins, &c. &c.

A supply of these may always be had at the *Pickensville Tannery*, near Pickensville, S. C., all of which will be sold at the lowest rates. Orders will meet with prompt attention.

Dec. 16, 1842. 92...5w

Camden and Gadsden STAGE.

HAVING purch[illegible] Maj. William Shiver, the wh[illegible] rest in the Camden and Gadsden S[illegible] leave respectfully to in[illegible] continue to run it on my [illegible]

[illegible] from C[illegible] is's Hotel, every [illegible]day, after the arrival from Gadsden on [illegible]fter the Cars [illegible]

[illegible] ration as much for the accommodation [illegible]ic, as any expectation of profit, it will give it that support [illegible] to.

[illegible] McEWEN.

Camden, Dec. 20, 1842.

A. BE[illegible]UNE

B[illegible] that [illegible] TAI[illegible] in the South [illegible] Spring's brick [illegible] he will be ready to [illegible] date those who [illegible] with their [illegible] regular [illegible] New Y[illegible] Fas[illegible]

inferior to any at the S[illegible]

☞ *Fall and* [illegible]*or* 1842-3 *just received.*

Charlotte, Sept[illegible]842.

S[illegible]roes.

BY [illegible] Mecklenburg County [illegible]er Term, 1842, I will sell [illegible] Charlotte, on Tuesday the 2[illegible] [illegible], two Negroes, belonging to [illegible] Rosanna Walker, deceased.

BENJ. MORROW.

[illegible]7th, 1842. 92:::ts

[illegible]dmonition.

[illegible] persons against trading for a [illegible]e to Robert Lanier for ten dollars. S[illegible]ated the 10th December, 1842, and wi[illegible]d January, 1843. As the property for wh[illegible] Note was given proved to be unsound, I do not intend to pay it, unless compelled by law.

PHIL JOHNSON.

Dec. 23, 1842. 92:::4t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or account, will please call and settle by the 1st of January next, and save cost.

R. R. TAYLOR.

Decr. 21, 1842. 92...1w

PROSPECTUS OF

The Democratic Press.

THE undersigned propose to publish, in the town of Lincolnton, N. C., a weekly newspaper under the above title.

The Press will be *various* in its character; but the leading feature will be that of a *political Journal*. Our aim will be the advancement of Moral and Political TRUTH. It will be our constant endeavor to propagate such principles, and such only, as we think would conduce to the happiness of our countrymen, both in their public and private relations. In politics, we shall always be found contending for "the greatest good of the greatest number," and opposing the insolent pretension of associated wealth. We claim to be Republicans of the Jeffersonian school; and therefore our whole energies shall be exerted in favor of "the great popular party" which is now rallied to the establishment of Democratic principles. With regard to the policy of our Government, our motto shall be, "FREE TRADE, LOW DUTIES, NO DEBT, SEPARATION FROM BANKS, ECONOMY, RETRENCHMENT, AND A STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION." We believe that, if these principles "be faithfully and firmly adhered to," they will long "perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."

With regard to the next Presidency, we unhesitatingly avow a preference for John C. Calhoun; nevertheless, we will cordially support any man whom the great Democratic party of the Union in National Convention may nominate.

Though the "Democratic Press" will be, as we have already said, mainly *political* in its character; yet the other topics of Literature, the Arts and Sciences, Religion and Morals, together with the News of the day, shall not be neglected. We shall endeavor to make it acceptable to the general reader as well as the politician.

The first number, provided sufficient encouragement is given, will be issued about the 1st of January next.

TERMS.

The Democratic Press will be published on an imperial sheet, at two dollars in advance; two dollars and fifty cents at the expiration of three months; and three dollars, if payment be delayed till the end of the year.

A failure to order a discontinuance will be considered a new engagement.

Letters to the publishers, unless containing money in sums of *five dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer in every inosance, and collected as other accounts.

ROBT. WILLIAMSON, JR.
ROBT. A. KNOX.

Lincolnton, N. C., Nov. 18, 1842.

LAST CALL.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned for beef and bacon, must come forward before the 28th inst., and make settlement, or they may expect positively to find their accounts in an officer's hands for collection.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

Dec. 13, 1842. 90...r

Agricultural Meeting.

THE next regular meeting of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will be held at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Wednesday of the ensuing January Court, being the 25th of that month. A punctual attendance of the members is respectfully urged.

STEPHEN FOX, President.

Dec. 27th, 1842. 92...tm

Notice.

I FORWARN all persons from trading for a Note given to Moses A. Parks, Guardian for Susan Stitt, of $46 50 cents due the last of December next, as the Negroe I hired proved unsound and of little use, and I don't intend to pay the said note until compelled by law.

THOMAS M'CALL.

Mecklenburg Co., Oct. 15, 1842. 82...tf

Removal.

DR. P. C. CALDWELL has removed his office to the Charlotte Hotel, kept by Alexander Robertson, (in the front room under the piazza,) where he may be found at all times by his friends, unless absent on professional business. 91...r

PROSPECTUS.

IT is proposed to publish in Columbia, S. C., a Periodical, entitled THE CHRISTIAN MAGAZINE OF THE SOUTH, the object of which is to afford that ecclesiastical body, the Associate Reformed Synod of the South, under whose auspices it has been got up, and under whose supervision and control it will be conducted, and others interested in the promotion of the same or similiar objects,—an organ of their sentiments on those vitally important religious subjects in which the world and the Church should be correctly indoctrinated, and those theological questions which agitate the Christian public, and quicken the pulsation of the body spiritual.

The Magazine will be a religious periodical devoted to the discussion and exposition of such doctrinal subjects, as the ignorance and misconception existing in the community in matters of religion may render necessary—to dissertations on such practical subjects as may be called for by the prevalence of immortality and religion. While it is intended as a vehicle of intelligence in behalf of the Associate Reformed Synod of the South; while (we do not disguise it) it is expected to convey frequent and definite information in reference to the present condition, progress and prospects of this portion of our American Zion, it will at the same time apprize its readers of the more important ecclesiastical events transpiring in other branches of the Christian Church[illegible] not overlooking, in the mean time, the duty of gratifying the reading public with news relative to Missionary operations in heathen lands.

The Magazine will open its columns occasionally to articles on literary and scientific subjects, provided that, in connection with a concise and perspicuous style, their obvious tendency is to establish the position that Christianity and Science are not aliens to each other, but intimately connected, constituting parts of one harmonious whole.

The Christian Magazine of the South will be published monthly, each number containing 32 pages of ordinary pamphlet size, on good paper and fair type—the first number of which will be issued in January next. We feel assured when the Christian public shall have seen the typographical neatness and beauty of our Periodical—its literary merits, which we have the vanity to think will be equal at least to mediocrity—the variety and orthodoxy of the articles crowding its pages, and all thus on *low terms unexampled* perhaps in the Southern States—they will evince their sense of discernment and testify their approbation by increasing the list of our subscribers.

Terms.—$1 25 per annum in advance, or $1 50 if payment is delayed six months.

All letters and communications in reference to the above Periodical will be directed, *post-paid*, to Rev. J. Boyce, Bell's P. O., Fairfield Dist. S. C.

Nov. 17, 1842. 90 tf.

DR. KUHL'S MEDICINES
RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,

FOR

CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES.

WHETHER produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured old disorders, from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c.; or (in females) from the change of life, as specified in the Pamphlet.

Anti-Syphylitic Syrup.—This Medicine is in all Venereal Disorders a certain remedy.

Abyssinia Mixture, (in liquid and in paste,) celebrated for its speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrhœa and Gleet; also of the fearful results consequent on its improper treatment. A benefit will be visible in 12 hours.

Gold-Mine Balsam, for Bilious and Nervous Affections, Colds, &c.

Aromatic Extract, A liniment for Indigestion, Coldness in the Stomach, Numbness or Weakness in the Limbs, Rheumatism, &c.

Depurative Powder, for Bilious Affections, Bilious Fever, Headache, Disease of the Eyes, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer.

Japan Ointment, for Piles, which is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Bengal Ointment, for Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scaldhead, Eruptions of the Skin, and Foul Ulcers; is to be applied besides the Restorer

Universal or Strengthening Plaster, for Diseases of the Chest, Dyspepsia, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Palsy, Paralysis, &c., which is in most all these cases to be used besides the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Accoustic Oil, for Deafness and all other Auricular Complaints, which is to be used together with the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Pamphlet, "Treatment," &c., entered according to Act of Congress, contains full directions for the use of all the above mentioned Medicines, and accompanies every remedy.

Persons wishing to procure any of Dr. Kuhl's Medicines, will please direct their orders, with the amount, (post-paid,) to DR. KUHL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., or Richmond, Va., or to any of the following Agents.

NORTH CAROLINA:

B. Oates, Druggist,	Charlotte,
J. F. & C. Phifer,	Concord,
J. & R. Sloan,	Greensborough,
Hargrave, Gaither & Co.	Lexington,
Jenkins & Biles,	Salisbury,
J. M. A. Drake,	Ashborough,
C. C. Henderson,	Lincolnton,
James J. Horne,	Pittsborough.

SOUTH CAROLINA:

Steele, Gunning & Co.,	York, C. H.
McLure, Brawley & Co.,	Chester, C. H.

The continuation of the list of Agents see Dr. K's. Pamphlet.

Charlotte, June 14, 1842. 66...1y

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Wm. Church and Thos. Goodlake, in the butchering business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due said firm will be paid to Wm. Church.

WILLIAM CHURCH.
THOMAS GOODLAKE.

Dec. 10th, 1842. 90...r

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, on the 20th instant, a bay mare MULE, three years old, with roached mane. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will take up said mule, and give information to the Editor of the Jeffersonian, or to Maj. Benj. Morrow.

JOHN W. POTTS

Nov. 24th, 1842. 88...r.

TO THE WORLD!

CAN we for a moment look upon our wide-spread land, and behold the fearful amount of suffering and desease that there exists, without a feeling of painful sympathy arising in our hearts accompanied with the desire of bestowing relief if we possessed the power? No, we cannot; the human heart goes forh to meet its fellow, and extends to him the hand of sympathy, if nothing more. This may soothe, but it will not cure. He still feels himself an object that is loathed,—he still feells himself a cripple; the anguish still lingers around his pillow. Those at all familiar with the history of deseases cannot help being struck with the rapid increase of that peculiar range of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system:—diseases of the mucus tissue; slso of the osseous and glandular system, scrofula, cancerous ulcers and obstinate cutaneous eruptions, chronic sore eyes, and disease of the bones. The chief cause of their increase is owing to their being hereditary, running through whole families and spreading destruction along their path. But for all these ills there has a new medicine dawned upon the world: and in offering to the public this new preparation, which has for its object the relief of suffering humanity, it becomes necessary to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits and the reasons upon which it founds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may fearlessly repose full confidence in its restorative virtues. But let us introduce our reader more particularly to this new preparation, which has already been announced to the public under the name of SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA. This medicine is the result of years devoted to laborious chemical experiments in testing various modes of preparation, enabling them to concentrate in the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the true Sarsaparilla; and they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entire y new, ingenious and costly apparatus.—The proc[illegible]ess throughout is governed by strictly chemical laws, so that the essential principles, or the principle on which the restorative virtue of the Sarsaparilla depends, is entirely preserved. This is then combined with other articles, selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which, are the most powerful purifiers of the blood, which are then concentrated into a fluid extract that has been found by experience to possess the important power of immediately arresting the progress of disease and restoring the patient to perfect health. Therefore, those suffering from disease arising from an impure stote of the blood or habit of the system, such as abstinate cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, chronic sore eyes, or diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, or imprudencies in life, have only to use this preparation, which has all combined that can be useful in the removal of their complaints. Combined with the other advantages which the preparation possesses, the proprietors have reaped the experience of a scientific gentleman who resided many years in that country which produces the best, in fact the only true, species of Sarsaparilla. The proprietors, during the many years they have been engaged in preparing it, have tried hundreds of experiments upon the human system, and have had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; and they were determined not to offer it to the world until they had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. They have now succeeded in preparing a medicine whose restorative virtues are without a parallel in the history of medicine, which fact is fully substantiated by the numerous certificates and testimonials of cures of the most difficult kinds of disease.

This medicine has been prepared for the benefit of all suffering mankind, both rich and poor, and to the indigent poor it will be given without money and without price, by their bringing a certificate of their need from the Pastor, the Magistrate or the Alderman of their Ward. And now let the testimony of suffering humanity, who are gathering around it thick and fast and by whose inherent virtues the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed and the afflicted are healed, bear witness of its merits. Let it stand or fall by its own inherent virtues. What it has done once it will do again, and by its use the world will be relieved of a vast amount of suffering and disease. The proprietors have made arrangements for spreading it throughout the whole United States. That all may have it within their reach, it is also their intention to introduce it into the hospitals, into the alms-houses, and into all the public institutions, wherever enlighened reason may be inclined to receive it, which have for their object the sufferer's relief. And to the American public the proprietors while to call a physician: but I soon began to grow worse, and a physician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powertul preparation of mercury, to be followed by sarsaparilla root and lignum vitæ made into a tea, which I continued using for several months without intermission. Soon after taking the mercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an agg accompanied with intense burning heat, which kept swelling until they broke, and discharged matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions; now commenced those torturing pains termed chronic rheumatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn from each other; at others as if sharp knives were piercing me at every point.—The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so great that my groans at night disturbed the whole house and also some of the families in the agjacent buildings. I had not slept a night since the early would say, let that medicine which is designed to bring health and healing on its wings to its thousands and its tens of thousands, receive your favorable consideration—let all philanthropists sustain an article which has for its object relief to both rich and poor. As long as the medicine produces the desired result for which it is administered, and this has been proved again and again—is it not sufficient to all to administer it in cases where its benign influence may shed relief and happiness around the pillow of suffering and pain.

The following cure, at once so remarkable, so extraordinary as almost to surpass belief, has, in order to place its truth beyond the reach of suspicion or doubt, been sworn to, this 26th day of August, 1842, before his Hon. Robert H. Morris, Mayor of the city of New-York.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as memory ever constant in the task brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder if it is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dumb with groaning, and my only hope despair. Often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die.

Athough I stood on the brink of eternity and the thread of life was nearly severed, [illegible]. I still breathed on, the lamp held out to burn; I little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swallow up the flame. My sickness was first brought on by my imprudently exposing myself to a strong current of air while over-heated, which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My complaint at first seemed light and hardly worth part of December last: the only sleep I obtained was a few hours during the middle of the day pillowed up in a chair, and the eruption had also fearfully increased. My face was completely covered with an extending sore. I had now shrunk to a mere skeleton—the skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs that the bones nearly protruded, and the physicians pronounced my case beyond the reach of medicine. Oh how I wished that I might die. From my long and protracted illness we had became much reduced in circumstances. A short time since while looking in the papers, I chanced to see your Sarsaparilla advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for months.—By the time I had used one bottle, the pain had nearly left, the eruption was also much better. I now felt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cured. No; this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and I—I a few days since a miserable, suffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, and walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now, I am well! and have testified before God upon His sacred Word, that all might believe my statement for it is true, true. Oh how lamely these cold words describe those fearful nights of agony, these dreadful days of suffering. True! Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicted like I was, and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue the same course for relief.

Ever gratefully yours,

THOMAS TURNER, 45 Anothy street.

City and County of New-York, ss: I hereby certify that on this 26th of August, 1842, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, in the Mayor's office, and having been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed, was true.

ROBT. H. MORRIS,

Mayor of the City of New-York.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of your Sarsaparilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congregation I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true.

SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN,

Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Duan-st.

We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of his case and the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him.

WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant, corner Church and Leonards-sts.
JOEL B. PURDY, Grocer, corner of Franklin and Church sts.

ISAAC I. COWL, Grocer, 97 Franklin st.

Reference is also made (if any farther evidence is required) to Mr. James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., who is acquainted with the above particulars, in whose employ the above named Thomas Turner was for a number of years.

The proprietors also submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the curative powers of this medicine:

NEW-YORK, August 3, 1842.

"Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen; Under a feeling sense of gratitude inherent to us all when suddenly relieved from suffering and disease, I now, as an act of justice due to you, and with a view of relieving the afflicted make known to the world the inesstimable benefit I have received by the use of your Sarsaparilla. In the year 1832 I sailed from England in a vessel bound for Quebec, and while on the passage first discovered the disease which afterwards proved to be a sore affliction; and truly I can say, 'from the crown of my head to the sole of my foot there was no sondness in me.' From the time first mentioned down until the present, a period of more than ten years, I have suffered all that human nature was capable of bearing. I have been under the care of the most distinguished physicians, both in this country and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham, Bristol and Gloucester, tried various specifics, among others a large quantity of Swaim's Panacea, used sulphur baths, &c. &c. As a last resort I was induced to wrap myself in a tar ointment, keep myself secluded, shunned by all, myself also shunning. I was induced to believe my case a hopeless one.

In August last, by the advice of friends, I went to the New-York City Hospital, but was there told that my case was incurable. The disease now enveloped my whole body, rendering me almost helpless; the skin thickened and cracked, and blood and matter ran, and life itself became almost a burden. A few weeks since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing it so highly recommended, having spent near $3,000 without obtaining but little relief. After using it a short time I found myself better, and now, by using six or eight bottles, costing me less than ten dollars, I am well. Yes, I certify and declare to the world, that after spending near $3,000 in travelling and doctoring, and suffering more than can be told, I was perfectly cured by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla; and I now recommend it to all similarly afflicted. Those wishing to know further particulars will find me at my residence, No. 27 Warren-street, New York, where I shall be happy to communicate any thing in relation to the above cure. PAUL BURDOCK.

ITS OWN WORKS PROCLAIM IT—Let the following speak for itself:

NEW-YORK August 16, 1842.

"Messrs. SANDS: Gentlemen—Owing to you a debt which money cannot pay, I am induced to make a public acknowledgement of the benefit I have derived from your (to me) invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I was sorely afflicted with a terrible scrofulous disease, hereditary in our family, which commenced on my neck, and, continuing to spread, soon reached my ears, running into my head, and extended all over my face, neck, arms, and lower extremities. I became a disgusting object to look upon. At times my distress was so great that I was unable to sleep or lay down, and the disease extending into my ears, seriously effected my hearing. My face was one continuous sore, from which a discharge of matter and water kept constantly oozing out. People avoided me, supposing I had the small pox, or some other infectious disease, and I was consequently obliged to relinquish my business. Notwithstanding I had the best medical advice, and tried different plans of treatment, the disease grew worse, until I gave up in despair. Fortunately for me, I chanced to fall in with a lady on board a railroad car while travelling for my health, who informed me that her son was at one time in as bad a condition as I was, and that by using your Sarsaparilla he was speedily cured. I immediately procured the article and commenced using it and now, after having used less than six bottles, I am well and able to attend to my business. I send you this statement as an act of justice, only hoping it may induce the afflicted to make use of the right medicine, and thereby save them much suffering and expense. Those wishing to learn further particlars concerning my case will find me at 207 Greenwich street, where it will afford me great pleasure to communicate anything in relation to the above.

I am, with gratitude, yours, &c,

AMOS DENMAN.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & Co. Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Brodway, corner of Chambers street, New York. Price $1.

☞ *The above Medicine is for sale in Charlotte, by*

BRALEY OATS,
Druggist.

74...y